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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/723,074	11/26/2003	David C. Long	J-3679A	8629
28165	7590	01/11/2005	EXAMINER	
S.C. JOHNSON & SON, INC. 1525 HOWE STREET RACINE, WI 53403-2236			BALSIS, SHAY L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1744	

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

22

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/723,074	LONG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shay L Balsis	1744	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/8/04, 9/27/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the rectangular cleaning attachment must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 30-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 30 recites the limitation "the drive shaft" in line 10. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 5-7, 10-13, 20, 30-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Baker (USPN 5495632).

Baker teaches a portable powered cleaning device comprising a housing (24) and motor (86) mounted in the housing. The motor comprises a drive shaft (88), which is coupled to a carrier (70, 72, 50a, 50b). The carrier reciprocates with respect to the housing when the drive shaft is moved. There is a cleaning attachment (60a) removably attached to the carrier and a

Art Unit: 1744

packet of a surface treatment (162) located between the cleaning attachment and the carrier. There is a rechargeable battery disposed in the housing for powering the motor. Additionally there is a power switch (26) coupled between the battery and the motor. The cleaning attachment is made from cloth, bristles, foams or polymers. The surface treatment composition is in liquid, gel or paste form and can be used to clean or polish. The surface treatment comprises surfactants, solvents, waxes or perfumes. There is additionally a detachable scrub brush having bristles (66) external to the cleaning attachment that reciprocates when the drive shaft is rotated.

Claims 1, 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Adams (USPN 2590913).

Adams teaches a portable powered cleaning device comprising a housing (12) and motor (26) mounted in the housing. The motor comprises a drive shaft (36), which is coupled to a carrier (40). The carrier reciprocates with respect to the housing when the drive shaft is moved. There is a cleaning attachment (52) removably attached to the carrier and a packet of a surface treatment (56) located between the cleaning attachment and the carrier. The cleaning attachment is made from rubber. The surface treatment composition is in liquid, gel or paste form and can be used to clean or polish. The surface treatment comprises solvents or perfumes.

Claims 21 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Stout (USPN 3445877).

Stout teaches a portable powered cleaning device comprising a housing (12) and motor (16) mounted in the housing. There is a flex mount (44) fixed to the housing. The motor comprises a drive shaft (26), which is coupled to a carrier (42). The carrier is additionally

Art Unit: 1744

mounted to the flex mounts. The carrier reciprocates with respect to the housing when the drive shaft is moved. There is a cleaning attachment (25) removably attached to the carrier.

Claims 30-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hoffman (USPN 5890249).

Hoffman teaches a portable powered cleaning device comprising a housing and battery powered motor (17) mounted in the housing. There is a carrier (36) coupled to the motor so as to reciprocate with respect to the housing. There is a cleaning attachment (26) removably attached to the carrier as well as a detachable scrub brush (24).

Claims 33-37, 47, 49-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Blaustein et al. (USPN 6725490).

Blaustein teaches a portable powered cleaning device comprising a housing (817) and a battery powered motor (819) mounted in the housing. There is a carrier (816) coupled to the motor so as to reciprocate within a range of 3,000-6,000 cycles per minute. There is a cleaning attachment (814) removably attached to the carrier. There is a rechargeable battery located in the housing coupled to the motor. The cleaning attachment is essentially rectangular and made from micro-fibers. The carrier further includes a plate attached to the bottom side of the carrier.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-18, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siman (USPN 5701625) in view of Dickler (USPN 6037319).

Siman teaches a portable powered cleaning device comprising a housing (1) and motor (3) mounted in the housing. The motor comprises a drive shaft (6), which is coupled to a carrier (27, 28). The carrier reciprocates with respect to the housing when the drive shaft is moved. There is a cleaning attachment (30) removably attached to the carrier. There is a rechargeable battery disposed in the housing for powering the motor. Additionally there is a power switch (12) coupled between the battery and the motor. The cleaning attachment is made from cloth, sponge, bristles, foams or polymers. The surface treatment composition is in liquid, gel or paste form and can be used to clean or polish. The surface treatment comprises surfactants, solvents, abrasives or perfumes. The carrier further comprises a substantially rigid body coupled to the drive shaft by a bearing (7). The carrier further comprises a plate attached to the bottom side of the carrier. There is a foam layer adhered to an underside of the carrier plate.

With regards to claims 1-3, Siman fails to teach a packet of a surface treatment composition. Dickler teaches water-soluble packets made from polyvinyl alcohol. The packets contain liquid cleaning concentrates. It would have been obvious to replace the cleaning-liquid supply of Siman with the water-soluble packets of cleaning solution of Dickler since it would

Art Unit: 1744

make the entire device completely portable, since it would no longer need to be attached to a hose. Additionally, using the packets would make the device lightweight eliminating any internal storage of cleaning solution.

With regards to claim 9, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to make the attachment triangular because Applicant has not disclosed that a triangular shaped attachment provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with a round or cylindrical attachment because both shapes perform the same function of cleaning equally well. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Siman to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

With regards to claims 17 and 18, Siman discloses the invention however fails to teach that the foam is attached to the carrier by a hook and loop material and that the cleaning attachment is attached to the foam by mean of hook and loop. Hook and loop material as well as adhesive bonding are equivalent structure known in the art. Therefore, because these two attachment means were art-recognized equivalents at the time of the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to substitute hook and loop material for adhesive bonding.

Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baker in view of Dickler (USPN 6037319).

Baker teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach that the packet of surface treatment is water dissolvable and that the packet is made of polyvinyl

Art Unit: 1744

alcohol. Dickler teaches water-soluble packets made from polyvinyl alcohol. The packets contain liquid cleaning concentrates. It would have been obvious to replace the packets of surface treatment of Baker with the water-soluble packets of Dickler since it would be easier to refill the hand held scrubber when more surface treatment was necessary. Also the water-soluble packets are more advantageous since the surface treatment will not spread through the cleaning attachment until wet.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baker in view of James (USPN 6305044).

Baker teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach that the packet of surface treatment is perforated and includes a peel-off layer. James teaches a packet of surface treatment that comprises a peel-off layer to reveal the surface treatment. It would have been obvious to replace the packets of surface treatment of Baker with the peel-off layer packets of James since it could be controlled when the surface treatment was supposed to be used. The peel-off layer could be removed right before use and would eliminate unnecessary spilling or use of the surface treatment.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baker in view of Pierce (USPN 6651286).

Baker teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach that the carrier reciprocated between 2,500 and 10,000 cycles per minute. Pierce teaches a cleaning element with a cleaning attachment that reciprocates at 2,500 cycles per minute. It would have been obvious to have Baker's invention reciprocate at least 2,500 cycles per minute to achieve proper cleaning and scrubbing.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siman in view of Dickler as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Pierce (USPN 6651286).

Siman in view of Dickler teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach that the carrier reciprocated between 2,500 and 10,000 cycles per minute. Pierce teaches a cleaning element with a cleaning attachment that reciprocates at 2,500 cycles per minute. It would have been obvious to have Siman in view of Dickler's invention reciprocate at least 2,500 cycles per minute to achieve proper cleaning and scrubbing.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baker.

Baker discloses all the essential elements of the claimed invention however, the reference fails to teach that the attachment is generally triangular. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to make the attachment triangular because Applicant has not disclosed that a triangular shaped attachment provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with round attachment or the triangular attachment because both shapes perform the same function of cleaning equally well. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Baker to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siman in view of Dickler as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Super (USPN 6493903).

Siman in view of Dickler teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach a lamp located in the forward part of the housing. Super teaches a cleaning device comprising a headlamp. It would have been obvious to add a head light to

Art Unit: 1744

Siman in view of Dickler's invention so that the area being cleaned can be illuminated to allow for a proper and thorough cleaning of the area.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adams in view of Super (USPN 6493903).

Adams teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach a lamp located in the forward part of the housing. Super teaches a cleaning device comprising a headlamp. It would have been obvious to add a head light to Adams' invention so that the area being cleaned can be illuminated to allow for a proper and thorough cleaning of the area.

Claims 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stout in view of Martin et al. (PGPub 2004/0031121).

Stout teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach a surface treatment composition. Martin teaches a cleaning pad for cleaning machines, such as the one taught by Stout, comprising a cleaning solution impregnated within the cleaning pad. The cleaning solution may be liquid or dry. It would have been obvious to use the cleaning pad as taught by Martin on the cleaning device of Stout so that a surface treatment composition may be applied without any external help. Using a cleaning attachment with a cleaning solution impregnated within will increase the cleaning capabilities and decrease the amount of time spent cleaning.

Claims 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stout in view of Martin et al. as applied to claim 22 above and yet further in view of Dickler (USPN 6037319).

Art Unit: 1744

Stout in view of Martin teach all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fail to teach that the surface treatment composition is located in a packet between the carrier and the cleaning attachment. Dickler teaches water-soluble packets made from polyvinyl alcohol. The packets contain liquid cleaning concentrates. It would have been obvious to replace the impregnated pad of Martin with the water-soluble packets of Dickler since the cleaning solution could be used when necessary. The cleaning attachment would not always be saturated with cleaning solution, only when necessary. Additionally, the same cleaning attachment could be used for longer amounts of time and only the packet would need to be replaced. The cleaning attachment would not need to be replaced once the cleaning solution in the attachment ran out or dried up.

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stout in view of Martin et al. in view of Dickler as applied to claim 26 above and yet further in view of James (USPN 6305044).

Stout in view of Martin in view of Dickler teach all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fail to teach that the surface treatment composition packet comprises a peel-off layer. James teaches a packet of surface treatment that comprises a peel-off layer to reveal the surface treatment. It would have been obvious to replace the packets of surface treatment of Dickler with the peel-off layer packets of James since it could be controlled when the surface treatment was supposed to be used. The peel-off layer could be removed right before use and would eliminate accidental use of the surface treatment. Additionally, the cleaning attachment could be used first for dry cleaning a surface and then when cleaning solution is needed the peel-off layer could be removed.

Claims 33-34, 36-38, 50-52, 58-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoffman in view of Pierce (USPN 6651286).

Hoffman teaches a portable powered cleaning device comprising a housing and battery powered motor (17) mounted in the housing. There is a carrier (36) coupled to the motor so as to reciprocate with respect to the housing. There is a cleaning attachment (26) removably attached to the carrier as well as a detachable scrub brush (24). The cleaning attachment is made of a cloth material. The carrier further includes a plate attached to a bottom side of a carrier. Hoffman teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach that the carrier reciprocates within a range of 2,500-8,000 cycles per minute. Pierce teaches a cleaning element with a cleaning attachment that reciprocates at 2,500 cycles per minute. It would have been obvious to have Hoffman's invention reciprocate at least 2,500 cycles per minute to achieve proper cleaning and scrubbing.

Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blaustein.

Blaustein discloses all the essential elements of the claimed invention however, the reference fails to teach that the attachment is generally triangular. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to make the attachment triangular because Applicant has not disclosed that a triangular shaped attachment provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with round or rectangular or triangular attachment because both shapes perform the same function of cleaning equally well. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Blaustein to obtain the invention as specified in claim 48.

Claims 33-34, 36-37, 47-57, 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Pierce (USPN 6651286).

Young teaches a portable powered cleaning device comprising a housing and a motor (11) mounted in the housing. There is a carrier (21) coupled to the motor so as to reciprocate with respect to the housing. There is a cleaning attachment (31) removably attached to the carrier. The cleaning attachment is made of a cloth material. The carrier further includes a plate attached to a bottom side of a carrier. There is a foam layer adhered to the underside of the carrier plate by mean of a hook material.

With regards to claim 33 and 47, Young teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach that the carrier reciprocates within a range of 2,500-8,000 cycles per minute and that it is battery powered. It is obvious to replace a power cord with a battery. This would make the device completely portable and making a device portable is a modification that has been considered to be within the level or ordinary skill in the art to follow. Pierce teaches a cleaning element with a cleaning attachment that reciprocates at 2,500 cycles per minute. It would have been obvious to have Young's invention reciprocate at least 2,500 cycles per minute to achieve proper cleaning and scrubbing.

With regards to claims 48 and 49, Young discloses all the essential elements of the claimed invention however, the reference fails to teach that the attachment is generally triangular or generally rectangular. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to make the attachment triangular or rectangular because Applicant has not disclosed that a triangular or rectangular shaped attachment provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in

Art Unit: 1744

the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with round or triangular or rectangular because all the shapes perform the same function of cleaning equally well. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Young to obtain the invention as specified in claims 48 and 49.

With regards to claim 53, Young discloses the invention however fails to teach that the cleaning attachment is attached to the foam by mean of hook and loop. Hook and loop material as well as adhesive bonding are equivalent structure known in the art. Therefore, because these two attachment means were art-recognized equivalents at the time of the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to substitute hook and loop material for adhesive bonding.

With regards to claim 57, Young teaches all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fails to teach that the carrier extends outward from opposite sides of the housing. It would have been obvious to extend the carrier so that it is able to reach more surface area when in use. It would also help in the hard to reach areas when cleaning.

Claims 38, 42-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Pierce as applied to claim 33 above yet further in view of Martin (PGPub 2004/0031121).

Young in view of Pierce teach all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fail to teach a surface treatment composition. Martin teaches a cleaning pad for cleaning machines, such as the one taught by Young, comprising a cleaning solution impregnated within the cleaning pad. The cleaning solution may be liquid or dry. It would have been obvious to use the cleaning pad as taught by Martin on the cleaning device of Young so that

Art Unit: 1744

a surface treatment composition may be applied without any external help. Using a cleaning attachment with a cleaning solution impregnated within will increase the cleaning capabilities and decrease the amount of time spent cleaning.

Claims 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Pierce in view of Martin as applied to claim 38 above yet further in view of Dickler (USPN 6037319).

Young in view of Pierce in view of Martin teach all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fail to teach that the surface treatment composition is contained within a packet. Dickler teaches water-soluble packets made from polyvinyl alcohol. The packets contain liquid cleaning concentrates. It would have been obvious to replace the impregnated pad of Martin with the water-soluble packets of Dickler since the cleaning solution could be used when necessary. The cleaning attachment would not always be saturated with cleaning solution, only when necessary. Additionally, the same cleaning attachment could be used for longer amounts of time and only the packet would need to be replaced. The cleaning attachment would not need to be replaced once the cleaning solution in the attachment ran out or dried up.

Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Pierce in view of Martin in view of Dickler as applied to claim 39 above yet further in view of James (USPN 6305044).

Young in view of Pierce in view of Martin in view of Dickler teach all the essential elements of the claimed invention however fail to teach that the packet includes a peel-off layer. James teaches a packet of surface treatment that comprises a peel-off layer to reveal the surface treatment. It would have been obvious to replace the packets of surface treatment of Dickler

Art Unit: 1744

with the peel-off layer packets of James since it could be controlled when the surface treatment was supposed to be used. The peel-off layer could be removed right before use and would eliminate accidental use of the surface treatment. Additionally, the cleaning attachment could be used first for dry cleaning a surface and then when cleaning solution is needed the peel-off layer could be removed.

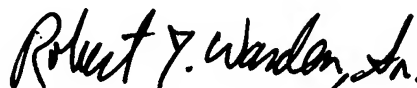
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shay L Balsis whose telephone number is 571-272-1268. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00 M-Th, alternating F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert J. Warden can be reached on 571-272-1281. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Slb
1/5/05



ROBERT J. WARDEN, SR.
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700